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GAPHPARC UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 16 CR 522 (RJS) v. 5 PASQUALE PARRELLO, 6 Bail Hearing 7 Defendant. 8 9 New York, N.Y. October 25, 2016 10:44 a.m. 10 11 Before: 12 HON. RICHARD J. SULLIVAN, 13 District Judge 14 APPEARANCES 15 PREET BHARARA United States Attorney for the 16 Southern District of New York 17 AMANDA KRAMER JONATHAN REBOLD 18 Assistant United States Attorneys 19 MARK S. DeMARCO KEVIN B. FAGA 20 Attorneys for Defendant 21 ALSO PRESENT: ANDREW KESSLER-CLEARY, PSO 22 23 24 25

(Case called)

THE COURT: Good morning. Let me take appearances for the government.

MS. KRAMER: Good morning, your Honor. Amanda Kramer and Jonathan Rebold for the government.

THE COURT: Yes. Good morning.

MS. KRAMER: I'm joined at counsel table by United States Pretrial Services Officer Andrew Kessler-Cleary.

THE COURT: Yes. Good morning to each of you. Thank you.

And for the defendant.

MR. DeMARCO: Your Honor, Mark DeMarco and Kevin Faga for Mr. Parrello. Good morning, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Marco, Mr. Faga, Mr. Parrello.

I'll just remind everybody why we're here.

Mr. Parrello was arrested, I guess, back in August and was detained on consent at that time without prejudice to renewing or making a motion for bail. So I now am in receipt of a letter request from Mr. DeMarco dated October 11, as well as a response from the government dated October 13; and then also an ex parte supplemental letter from the government dated October 13, which I don't intend to rely on; and then I finally have a follow-up letter dated October 21 from Mr. DeMarco just asking if certain information in the submission that he sent to

me originally could be filed under seal or redacted. So that's what I have.

I've read everything everybody sent me. I think the standards are pretty clear. I don't think there's any dispute as to what the standard the Court should be applying here is, so I won't spend a lot of time on that. The way I thought I would do this is hear from Mr. DeMarco first, since it's his motion, and then hear from the government, and then I'll allow Mr. DeMarco to respond to whatever points the government makes. I may have some questions as we go.

How's that strike you?

MS. KRAMER: That's fine with the government, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. DeMarco?

MR. DeMARCO: Sounds good, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Great.

MR. DeMARCO: Judge, just that letter seeking the redaction is a response to the Court's order to file my motion on ECF.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DeMARCO: I haven't complied with that order because I was --

THE COURT: I think that's fine. Some of the personal information I think you're talking about are things that would be covered anyway. There are things that are redacted by

THE COURT: There's a presumption of open records.

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being redacted, your Honor.

That presumption can be rebutted when there's good cause. The personal privacy of nonparties is something that's typically considered and is often a basis for sealing or redacting certain information from the record. So I think that that probably makes sense here. I mean, it's a long list. I think the number of proposed cosigners is relevant, so it's one, two, three, four -- 37 by my count. Is that what you have?

MR. DeMARCO: Yes.

THE COURT: I will say it includes a medical doctor, a retired judge, somebody who works for the Archdiocese of New York, various business people, union people, restaurant owners. It's quite an assortment of individuals and from quite an assortment of employment. So I think that's enough said.

All right. Go ahead.

MR. DeMARCO: So we're okay with the redaction?

THE COURT: You can redact those names.

MR. DeMARCO: I will electronically file this document redacted by this afternoon by the end of business.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DeMARCO: Judge, may I?

THE COURT: You may proceed, yes.

MR. DeMARCO: Thank you. Judge, in this case against Mr. Parrello, there is a presumption of detention, but it's a rebuttable presumption, your Honor. And it's our position that there is a combination of factors here that reasonably assure

safety to the community and Mr. Parrello's return to court should he be released.

THE COURT: I think the government's not really arguing risk of flight, are you?

MS. KRAMER: Your Honor, given the proposed package with the number of cosigners, properties belonging to family members, strict pretrial supervision, home detention, I think it's fair to say that some combination of conditions could be fashioned to address the risk of flight to mitigate it sufficiently under the Bail Reform Act. So that's not a basis for our argument.

THE COURT: You're relying on dangerousness and principally you're relying on the fact that Mr. Parrello engaged in this alleged conduct while he was on supervision --

MS. KRAMER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- for a prior conviction, and that he basically ordered and directed others to engage in acts of violence from the comfort of his own home and business, which gives little consolation, then, that he would be deterred or dissuaded from engaging in comparable acts of violence going forward.

MS. KRAMER: Exactly, your Honor.

THE COURT: So I'll let you respond, Mr. DeMarco. Let's just focus on dangerousness.

MR. DeMARCO: Your Honor, I still want to go into a

little bit of Mr. Parrello's background in order to do this.

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. DeMARCO: As the Court can see, Mr. Parrello is not a young man. He's 72 years old. He was born in 1944 in the Bronx, in St. Francis Hospital in the Bronx. He attended Theodore Roosevelt High School in the Bronx. He's been married to the same woman for 50 years, your Honor. In 1966 he married Mrs. Parrello. He has one daughter who is a professor at the Dominican College. She obtained her doctorate in sociology, I believe criminal justice. He has grandchildren who he's very close with and actually cared for before he was arrested in this case. His whole family, his whole life, friends, neighbors, either live in the Bronx or Westchester County or somewhere within the metropolitan area.

Now, Mr. Parrello has one prior criminal conviction, although at the age of $\ensuremath{\mathsf{--}}$

THE COURT: It's two, I quess.

MR. DeMARCO: I'm not sure if that conviction at the age of 17, your Honor, is a criminal conviction because it's for disorderly conduct.

THE COURT: I'm not too worried about that one, whatever it is. So, yes, we have a felony that got him 88 months, I think, here.

MR. DeMARCO: That's right. In 2003 he was -- he was convicted upon his plea of guilty to a racketeering indictment.

He was sentenced by Judge Carter to 88 months' imprisonment. So the only issue now is whether Mr. Parrello is a danger to the community.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DeMARCO: It's important to note, your Honor, that in this indictment, he's not implicated in the arson. It's not alleged that he trafficked firearms or possessed firearms. The indictment alleges conduct that occurred in 2011 to 2014. That would be the extortion, the loansharking count, and the assaults that took place in 2011 and 2013. Now, he was arrested in 2016, August 2016, and there's no allegations of violence, extortion or conduct of assaults or anything of a violent nature after 2014, but let's go on.

In this case, your Honor, where we're concerned with safety to the community, it's important to note that the outpouring from Mr. Parrello's community has been overwhelming. As set forth in my bail application, the written one, 37 people have come forward offering to act as cosigners on any bond issued by this Court. Now, we have doctors, lawyers, retired judges. We have business owners. We have plumbers. We have carpenters. We have people from all walks of life from the community that are — the outpouring has been incredible, your Honor. Basically, what these people are saying in volunteering to cosign any bond for Mr. Parrello is that he is not a danger to the community. This is a man that we trust. This is a man

who we respect. This is a man who we're willing to come into court and risk our financial futures on because we believe that he is not a danger to the community.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, I gather they haven't heard the wiretaps and they haven't seen the evidence, but at least the government's letter quotes directly from some of the calls that reflect Mr. Parrello's involvement in directing acts of violence and racketeering. So I don't know what the cosigners know or don't know, but I'm not sure that it's a vote and that the sheer number of them means that he's not a danger. It's a different inquiry. Is there a response?

MR. DeMARCO: They know the man seated in this courtroom. They know the character of the man seated in this courtroom. They know him from personal dealings with him, and often that's a way to size up a person's character, an individual's character, whether he or she is a danger to a community.

Now, Mr. Parrello operated a restaurant on Arthur

Avenue in the Bronx. It's funny, if you walk down Arthur

Avenue, there's a slew of businesses. And it seems as if -
for example, Gilbert Teitel. He owns Teitel Brothers. That's

on Arthur Avenue. He's come forward and offered to sign a

bond. Sal Biancardi, who is the owner of Biancardi Meats

that's on Arthur Avenue right down the block from

Mr. Parrello's restaurant, he's come forward and offered to

sign a bond. You have Joseph Cozenza, who is the owner of Cozenza's Fish Market right on Arthur Avenue, right down the block from Mr. Parrello's restaurant. He's come forward and offered to sign a bond. Mr. Parrello's community, both business and personal, have come forward, pretty much have said to this Court and to me and to Mr. Parrello: We do not believe he is a danger to the community.

They haven't heard the recordings. Quite frankly, your Honor, neither have I, because they haven't been turned over yet. Well, they haven't been — they've been provided by the government to the discovery coordinator, and the discovery coordinator's in the process of putting that together for the attorneys in this case.

But these are just allegations, your Honor. These are recordings that we haven't heard. The allegations in the indictment are just that, they're allegations. I realize the standard here is preponderance of the evidence, but in preparing for this, I took the time to read the case U.S. v. Salerno, the Supreme Court case. And in his dissent, Justice Marshall quoted, and he said: "Allegations are legally presumed to be untrue." And that's where we are here. We have allegations against Mr. Parrello that are presumed to be legally untrue at this time.

Now, in *Salerno*, I noted that -- I noticed that the Supreme Court condoned pretrial detention of Anthony Salerno on

the grounds they did not violate his Fifth Amendment right to due process or his Eighth Amendment rights. Now, in that case, your Honor, Mr. Salerno was 74 years old, two years older than Mr. Parrello is today, but in that case, what I learned in reviewing the history of *U.S. v. Salerno* is that this was the second indictment unsealed against Mr. Salerno. At the time this case became at issue, Mr. Salerno was out fighting the commission case, which he was indicted in 1995 in the commission case. And he was out on \$2 million bond in a case where murders were alleged, violent acts were alleged by Mr. Salerno. Mr. Salerno was out on that case until this second indictment was unsealed in March of 1986 that resulted in *U.S. v. Salerno*. So there is precedent for allowing people charged in these types of cases to —

THE COURT: Of course. It's not a foregone conclusion. It's not a function of being charged. And most of the folks in this case are out on bail.

MR. DeMARCO: That's right.

THE COURT: I mean, the vast majority. There's 46 defendants. I think there's only seven in custody. So you're not telling me anything I don't know on that score. I understand.

MR. DeMARCO: Your Honor, it's our position there are mechanisms in place that, in addition to any cosigners and any monetary amount of any bond that's fixed by this Court, there

are measures in place to assure (a) that Mr. Parrello doesn't flee and, more importantly, that he is not a danger to the community: strict pretrial supervision, electronic monitoring, home detention.

In fact, I was doing some additional research, and I noticed in a case before Judge Swain, where a defendant was charged in a bank robbery or bank burglary indictment, she imposed a condition whereby the defendant in that case, his name was Anthony Mascuzzio -- the indictment is 16 CR 576 -- would not be permitted to possess a cell phone and that his landline would be monitored to prevent any communication to anyone that the Court was concerned with. Let's leave it at that. There are mechanisms in place, in addition to the monetary amount fixed on a bond, that can ensure that Mr. Parrello, at 72 years old, is not a danger to the community. And this is one of the mechanisms to safeguard against that, your Honor.

He's 72 years old, Judge. He's not a risk of flight. There's a home where he could live, where he would be amenable to home detention, Judge, electronic monitoring, monitoring of his telephone. He would forgo the right to possess a cell phone. All measures that would alleviate this Court's concern that he's a danger to the community. No association with any felons, no association with codefendants absent the presence of --

THE COURT: Those were conditions of supervised 1 release in many ways; right? He wasn't allowed to be 2 3 associating with felons when he was on supervised release, and 4 yet he was according to what was in the indictment. MR. DeMARCO: Judge, Mr. Parrello was discharged from 5 supervised release in May of 2011. It's my understanding that 6 7 the crimes alleged in this indictment --THE COURT: Wait. He was discharged from supervised 8 9 release in 2011? 10 MR. DeMARCO: May of 2011. THE COURT: Sentenced to 88 months. 11 12 MR. DeMARCO: In 2003. But he was arrested in 2001, 13 and he was detained in that case. 14 THE COURT: He was detained in that case? 15 MR. DeMARCO: Yes, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: The charges here are more serious than the 17 charges there, wouldn't you say? 18 MR. DeMARCO: Yes. 19 THE COURT: But he was detained in that case. I 20 interrupted you. I'm sorry. 21 MR. DeMARCO: Your Honor, that was 2001. Now we're 22 talking about -- he was much younger back then. He was 15 23 years younger. He was 56, 57. There is technology in place 24 today, as I mentioned previously, that could alleviate any

concern that Mr. Parrello was a danger to the community that I

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believe may not have been in place back in 2001 when the 1 2 initial -- when his first case was unsealed. 3 THE COURT: What did not? Electronic monitoring? 4 MR. DeMARCO: I'm sorry? 5 THE COURT: Electronic monitoring? MR. DeMARCO: No, that existed. 6 7 THE COURT: Yes, that definitely existed. MR. DeMARCO: The ability to monitor his phones. 8 9 THE COURT: That existed. 10 MR. DeMARCO: Not to the extent -- not as easy as it 11 would be to do so today, your Honor. Maybe. I'm not sure. I mean, I can't 12 THE COURT: 13 It seems to me that technology is sort of a double-edged 14 sword. So for every advancement, there's probably an equal and 15 opposite counterstrategy that can be employed. But I have no reason to think that -- anyway, I understand the technology 16 17 about as well as you do, I suppose. I don't claim to be an expert in the field. It is not unusual that defendants 18 19 awaiting trial do get bail, and they are able to comply with 20 the conditions of bail by being on electronic monitoring with 21 GPS location, etc. I mean, it happens. But those are 22 typically cases that involve risk of flight as the primary 23 concern, not dangerousness. 24 But I interrupted you again. I'm sorry.

MR. DeMARCO: No, I was answering your Honor's

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question about whether he associated with felons while on supervised release, and my response to that was it's my belief that the crimes alleged in this indictment took place after he was discharged from supervised release. He was released -- he was discharged from supervised release in May of 2011, and it's my understanding that the crimes alleged in this case took place after that, if that answers your Honor's previous question. Your Honor, Mr. Parrello is not --THE COURT: The racketeering conspiracy is from at least in or about 2010 up to and including at least in or about

2016.

MR. DeMARCO: But I believe --

THE COURT: So that predates his --

MR. DeMARCO: Right, the conspiracy.

THE COURT: Racketeering conspiracy.

MR. DeMARCO: Based on the specific allegations with respect to Mr. Parrello that I reviewed, your Honor --

THE COURT: Well, he's in the racketeering conspiracy.

MR. DeMARCO: He joined the conspiracy at a later It's impossible for him not to have been in it in 2010 through -- isn't it, Judge?

THE COURT: Why would it be impossible to be in it?

MR. DeMARCO: Not impossible. It would be possible.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, the government can shed

light on this, I suppose, in a minute. But it's not obvious to me that his involvement was only after he was off of supervised release. The substantive counts all postdate that, because substantive counts typically have a five-year statute of limitations. But the racketeering conspiracy, the beginning date and the end date are what matters, and the end date is certainly within the statute of limitations period and the beginning date is what it is, if it straddles.

MR. DeMARCO: Your Honor, another argument that cuts against Mr. Parrello being a danger to the community is, again, I keep repeating, he's 72 years old. But as a 72-year-old man, he does have assorted health ailments. He has high blood pressure. He has a history of back problems. He has problems with his hearing. He has problems with his teeth. I believe that these are also factors that this Court should consider in determining whether or not Mr. Parrello is a danger to the community.

Your Honor, with that said, I'm asking that this Court set a extremely high secured bail bond in the amount nearing \$2 million, secured by the properties listed as well as the signature of however many cosigners that are vetted by the government that this Court requires with a condition set forth for strict pretrial supervision of electronic monitoring and whatever mechanisms that this Court can think of to ensure that, to alleviate your concern, that Mr. Parrello is not a

danger to the community, and I submit that he's not. And there are mechanisms in place that can ensure that he is not.

THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from Ms. Kramer, and then I'll give you a chance to respond to her.

Ms. Kramer, I guess the first question I have for you pertains to the period of Mr. Parrello's involvement in the racketeering conspiracy. The indictment says that the conspiracy went from at least 2010 right up until 2016, the present or the date of the arrest. What's the evidence with respect to Mr. Parrello's involvement?

MS. KRAMER: So, your Honor, there was a wiretap or more than one wiretap in Westchester County that captured the defendant engaged in gambling conduct while on supervised release in this case. So the defendant will be receiving that evidence. And it unequivocally demonstrates that he was participating in this conspiracy and actively committing crimes while on supervised release.

Shortly after his supervised release, it appears he wasted no time in engaging in violent crimes. The order to break the knees of the panhandler who was disturbing customers of Rigoletto restaurant was given by the defendant in June of 2011. So approximately one month, maybe six weeks after his supervised release terminated, he was ordering his underlings to break the knees of a panhandler. The command to choke and threaten to kill someone who owed him money was given in

December of 2011, approximately seven months after his release -- after his termination of supervised release.

While the government must show that the defendant is a danger by clear and convincing evidence, there is an abundance of clear and convincing evidence in this case if all the Court looks at are the defendant's own words. He commanded his underlings, in addition to the violent crimes I just recited, to use a pipe to strike an enemy of his in the knees, to slash the tire of someone who owed him money, to force that man to fix the tire at which point he could be surrounded, and he also ordered one of his underlings to buy 9 millimeter handguns. He asked if they were clean and ordered him to get some nines.

Just taking his own recorded statements, there's overwhelming evidence that he's a danger to the community, coupled with the fact that even on federal supervised release, he didn't refrain from engaging in this conspiracy, which would include typically more severe penalties and stricter conditions than any pretrial supervision —

THE COURT: What would include stricter?

MS. KRAMER: The federal supervised release that he was on when he was committing crimes following his custody, following his incarceration for his prior conviction.

THE COURT: You're saying that would be stricter than bail conditions as part of pretrial supervision?

MS. KRAMER: Well, I think, generally speaking, it's

fair to say that the violation of a term of supervised release carries more significant and certain penalties than the violation of terms of pretrial supervision. That did not dissuade the defendant from committing very serious crimes while on supervised release.

THE COURT: But the crimes while he's on supervised release are his joining in the racketeering conspiracy.

MS. KRAMER: Yes.

THE COURT: What's the evidence of that while he was on supervised release?

MS. KRAMER: Wiretaps capturing the defendant engaged in gambling conduct and directing others to engage in gambling conduct.

THE COURT: So, in other words, you have evidence of his involvement while on supervised release. The evidence of overt acts of violence may postdate his conclusion of supervised release, but only by a month or two?

MS. KRAMER: That is accurate, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. KRAMER: The proposed cosigners that the defendant offered who purportedly know his character and believe he's not a danger presumably are not his enemies, presumably have not been on the receiving end of these threats or any of the extortions that the defendant ordered or participated in, and should not be given any weight whatsoever in a determination of

his danger. His demonstrated record, his appetite and capacity for violence, which was almost entirely demonstrated through his direction to others, makes him a real danger under any set of conditions that the Court could impose for pretrial supervision. He has given orders to others from the comfort of his own home, from his restaurant. Home detention would not in any way mitigate that dangerousness.

The electronic monitoring that he proposes, the cosigners, the bond, all address a risk of flight that is not the government's primary concern here. It's the danger to the community and, as Pretrial Services indicated and the government agrees, there is no set of conditions that could protect the community from this defendant, as demonstrated from his prior conviction, his conduct on supervised release, and his conduct in this case.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Kramer.

Mr. DeMarco, anything you'd like to say --

MR. DeMARCO: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: -- in response?

MR. DeMARCO: I'm sorry to interrupt you, your Honor.

THE COURT: I said anything you'd like to say in

response?

MR. DeMARCO: It's my understanding that the consensual recordings in this case began in or about

December 2011, after Mr. Parrello was off supervised release, which expired in May of 2011.

Now, the government speaks of Mr. Parrello's engaging in gambling conduct while he was on supervised release, and that was sometime in 2011, presumably before May of 2011.

THE COURT: Well, presumably 2010, which is the beginning date of the racketeering conspiracy. But let me interrupt you and just see if Ms. Kramer can clarify.

You're saying there were recordings of Mr. Parrello engaged in gambling activity or discussions with others who are engaging in the racketeering conspiracy?

MS. KRAMER: Yes, your Honor. The case originated with some wiretaps that were obtained by the Westchester County District Attorney's Office on a number of individuals' phones. And one of those wiretaps, at least one, captured the defendant engaging in gambling conduct while on supervised release in 2011.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DeMARCO: Judge, here's my question, and I don't know if the government's prepared to answer it. What is engaging in gambling conduct? Is a conversation by Mr. Parrello with the friend saying: Hey, did you see that game? I wonder if they covered the spread. Who do you think's going to win the World Series, the Cubs or the Indians? It's a very general term to say "he engaged in gambling conduct"

without proffering to this Court the contents of that conversation. I mean, what is gambling conduct? I mean, and how does one engage in gambling conduct that violates the supervised release in this case?

THE COURT: Well, if you want more specificity, I think that's a fair question, but the indictment certainly alleges gambling activity; right? That's one of the predicates for the crime, isn't it?

MR. DeMARCO: Yes. I'm more concerned about this conversation that the government's alleging took place while he was on supervised release and how he violated his supervised release by engaging in this conduct and specifically what this conversation was that the government alleges involves gambling conduct while he was on supervised release.

THE COURT: All right. So, Ms. Kramer, I think that's a fair question. You raised it. So what are you referring to?

MS. KRAMER: Certainly, your Honor. I would have to speak with one of my colleagues to tell the Court which of the six different illegal gambling schemes the defendant was speaking about on the wiretap. But the wiretap captured this defendant, and many others, engaged in six different illegal gambling schemes, one of which was an illegal casino-style card club and five of which involved illegal sports gambling operations in New York, Florida, and Costa Rica, principally conducted using the Internet, either directly or through

others.

I would have to check with one of my colleagues, I'm happy to do that, to tell the Court which one of those schemes the defendant was engaged in on a wiretap recording. But I can represent right now that he was not discussing what happened in a football game yesterday. He was engaged in the business of illegal gambling. And I am happy to get more specific information if it's necessary for the Court's determination of the defendant's dangerousness.

THE COURT: Look, I think it's relevant, certainly, and Mr. DeMarco, I think, has a right to see those things which the government's relying on and which the Court might rely on. So they're all part of the discovery which, given the volume and given the fact that we have a discovery coordinator and some issues with the protective order, has been slow getting out. So I just adjourned the conference we were going to have next week because it seemed pointless in light of the fact that most of the discovery has not gone out. But you're entitled to that stuff, Mr. DeMarco, and you should have it shortly is my assumption.

MR. DeMARCO: I understand. When the government alleges Mr. Parrello was violating his supervised release with conversations, I'm curious as to what those conversations were specifically, not in a general sense.

THE COURT: All right. But, look, the indictment

alleges that he was part of a racketeering conspiracy that dates back to 2010, which is the time period when he's on supervised release.

MR. DeMARCO: The conspiracy may date back to 2010, your Honor. That doesn't mean Mr. Parrello joined it while he was on supervised release, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DeMARCO: He could have joined it sometime after his discharge --

THE COURT: He could have.

MR. DeMARCO: -- if at all.

THE COURT: Well, he could have, but certainly there's evidence before me that he's recorded in 2011. So I think one could say, yes, maybe he didn't join until after he got off the supervised release. The government in response to that specific suggestion has said, no, he was intercepted even before that. It's not something they had relied on before. They're responding to my questions.

So I think I don't want to be too critical of them, because that's not something I think they're particularly relying on. You raised the point, and then I asked the question. But the indictment itself alleges a conspiracy that dates back to when he was on supervised release, and the acts of violence that are expressly alleged and relied on in the government's letter are things that — at least the earliest

one is in 2011, about a month or so after he's off of supervised release. So I think the inferences to be drawn are that supervised release was not terribly effective at deterring criminal conduct. I mean, I think that's the inference one would draw from the facts presented by the government if true.

But you had other points you wanted to respond to, perhaps.

MR. DeMARCO: Judge, what I want to say is that -- and I apologize for repeating myself -- Mr. Parrello is presumed innocent of all of the charges.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DeMARCO: And all these allegations will be proven, if at all, at a trial. He is not a danger to the community, and with the proper mechanisms put in place by this Court, this Court could ensure that he would not be a danger to the community. And for this reason, we're asking that a bond be granted by this Court.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Is there anything Pretrial Services would like to say?

I have the Pretrial Services report which concludes or recommends that there are no conditions that would assure the safety of the community and therefore recommends that

Mr. Parrello be detained. Is there anything beyond what's in the report?

OFFICER KESSLER-CLEARY: No, your Honor. That is the

recommendation of Pretrial Services as it stands.

THE COURT: All right. I'm prepared to rule. I think the package prepared by Mr. DeMarco and argued by Mr. DeMarco is impressive. I think Mr. DeMarco is a very fine lawyer. I know that from prior experience in other cases, and I think he makes as strong a case as could be made for bail in this case for Mr. Parrello.

However, I am persuaded that given the evidence presented by the government, given the fact that Mr. Parrello has a criminal history that includes a racketeering conviction in this court that he was on supervised release for either during or immediately before the commencement of this conspiracy, he was previously detained in that other racketeering case, given the nature of the violent acts, given the nature of Mr. Parrello's role as the guy who's ordering different acts of violence remotely, I think that the government has established by clear and convincing evidence that he is a danger and that there are no conditions that would reasonably assure the safety of the community going forward.

So notwithstanding the fact there are a lot of people who seem to know and like Mr. Parrello, that, I think, is relevant but not dispositive. So I'm going to respectfully deny the request.

So, Mr. Parrello, I have to call them as I see them. I'm the ump in a baseball game. So that's the way I see it.

It looked to me that the evidence here establishes what the government is suggesting it does. That's not — I mean, you're not without prejudice to renewing a request if, when you have the wiretaps, you can say that some of this stuff is overstated. You can always do that, Mr. DeMarco, as you know. So I'll issue an order that just memorializes my ruling, but I think the government has met the standard here.

Ms. Kramer, something you wanted to say?

MS. KRAMER: I just wanted to say, your Honor, that I will communicate with Mr. DeMarco and specifically direct him to portions from the 2011 wiretap that are relevant.

While we are here, although I cannot find in my notes a call with this defendant from the time period, on February 18, 2011, a Luchese associate placed a call to Genovese associate, and they discussed employing an individual at this defendant's gambling club as security. They refer to him that he had — they refer to this defendant as the big guy and said they had to get his approval.

Similarly, on March 31, 2011 --

MR. DeMARCO: I'm sorry, the first date? I'm sorry.

THE COURT: February.

MS. KRAMER: February 11, 2011, at 4:06 p.m.

On March 31, 2011, at approximately 8:15 p.m., an individual placed a call to Anthony Zinzi, another defendant in this case. They discussed dividing the money that was

collected at the casino club and talked about doing it at Parrello's direction.

On April 7, 2011, there was another recorded call with a bartender at Rigoletto in which the bartender said the big guy, referring to defendant Patsy Parrello, wanted to see the cooperating witness. And they discussed subsequently — the cooperating witness placed a call to defendant Anthony Zenzi talking about going to the restaurant, and they discussed a problem with a gambling debt. Thereafter, the cooperator, after meeting with defendant Patsy Parrello at Rigoletto on April 7, 2011, during his term of supervised release, the cooperator described the meeting, talked about his fear of Patsy Parrello, and the fact that there was going to need to be some resolution of a dispute concerning a gambling debt.

So the government will obviously do a more thorough review, but based just on the notes in front of me that were referring to defendant Patsy Parrello, he was actively involved in the charged conspiracy during his supervised release. I just wanted to put that on the record while we're all here, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. So that doesn't change my ruling, obviously. I do want to make clear that I have not relied on the supplemental letter from the government. I don't think they establish what they need to establish to present a sealed document and sealed facts that the Court would rely on,

and I don't think it's necessary, in any event.

All right. Then, Mr. DeMarco, I directed you to file the bail proposal, your October 11 letter, and you're going to do that with redactions. But it occurs to me, given how much we've talked about the cosigners, the sheer number of them, and some of the occupations, I guess I'd like you to address with some authority whether or not there is — whether the presumption of open records has been rebutted with respect to them. I think there are cases certainly where this has come up. So if I give you a few days to do that —

MR. DeMARCO: Judge, based on the Court's ruling, I'm inclined to just file it without the redactions at this stage.

THE COURT: File it without the redactions?

MR. DeMARCO: Without the redactions. I don't see the need at this point. My concern was --

THE COURT: I thought you wanted to protect the privacy of the cosigners.

MR. DeMARCO: I did, but based on the Court's ruling,
I'm not so sure that's -- I'll look into it, Judge, either way.
Either I'll give you some authority for the redactions or I'll file it without.

THE COURT: Yes. I'm anxious to get most of the letter docketed quickly so that anybody who wants to look can look. To the extent that there's a debate or --

MR. DeMARCO: If this is okay, your Honor, I'll file

it today with the redactions, and I can always file it subsequently without.

THE COURT: Yes. You think by Friday you could get me something, if you want to do redactions, that provides some greater authority --

MR. DeMARCO: Sure.

THE COURT: -- and make some arguments as to why it is that the presumption of open records is overcome?

MR. DeMARCO: Yes, sure.

THE COURT: Good. So I'll issue an order to that effect just so it's on the docket.

MR. DeMARCO: Thank you.

THE COURT: As I said, we're not going to have this conference on the 31st.

MR. DeMARCO: Definitely off?

THE COURT: That should be docketed. Maybe it didn't hit until this morning. We're instead going to have our next conference on December 9. I think that's going to give more time for counsel and the defendants to review the discovery, which is voluminous. The discovery coordinator is in the process of collecting it all, copying it all, making it available to the defendants in a form that can be used efficiently by them. So it's a little bit of heavy start-up costs, but I think once it's then delivered, I think it will enable defendants and counsel to review the materials much more

quickly and efficiently. But I don't think we'd have much to talk about on Monday. I've issued that order, but since you're here, I'm telling you. All right. Anything else we should cover today? MR. DeMARCO: No. Thank you, your Honor. MS. KRAMER: Nothing from the government. Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you all. We thank the marshals, and let me thank the court reporter as well and the pretrial officer. Thanks. (Adjourned)